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have four wards for the tuberculosis patients, who have hitherto been housed in small wooden buildings along the river front. These will be abandoned, as well as the building outside the hospital grounds which has been used for maternity cases.

The Journal of the American Medical Association states that Dr. John Gorrie was the first to invent a practical ice-making machine. It continues: The point in regard to Dr. Gorrie's invention which does him most honor is that it was made for the comfort and welfare of his fever patients. In 1845, when Dr. Gorrie was practising in Apalachicola, that town, though the most important Florida seaport, being the outlet for all the cotton grown in the Chattahoochee valley in Georgia and Alabama, was seriously hindered in its growth by the prevalence of various fevers in the summers. Dr. Gorrie found it almost impossible to treat fever patients successfully during the hot weather. He realized that cooling the patient's room would undoubtedly be of benefit, and he, therefore, set himself to devising various methods of cooling air and water. In 1850 he succeeded in producing small blocks of ice about the size of the ordinary building brick. A French cotton buyer, M. Rosan, residing in Apalachicola, saw the machine in operation and induced the inventor to give a public demonstration at the leading hotel. Ice made with the machine, which was placed on a table in the dining-room, was served to all those present at a banquet. M. Rosan later returned to Paris and is known to have been in intimate association with M. Carré, whose process of making ice was not perfected until 1855. There seems no doubt then that the Frenchman was spurred to renewed efforts, if not actually prompted to the idea of his invention, by the news of the successful experiment made by the American physician.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S RESIGNATION

AFTER a football mass meeting in the Harvard Union the students went in a body to President Eliot's house and he made to them a

brief address which is reported in the *Transcript* as follows:

This is a great surprise, and I greatly appreciate your coming. Yesterday I was asked to talk upon the reasons for my resignation, but I refused. To-night I think I should like to say a few words to you on the subject.

I have heard a number of reasons suggested as the explanation of my resigning. Now I am not sick, I am not tired, and I am in good health so far as I am aware. My faculties and health are still good, I am glad to say. My resignation is meant to precede the time when they may cease to be so. When a man has reached the age of seventy-four it is time to look for rest and retirement. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, used to say that a man was no longer fitted to be headmaster of a public school when he could not come up the steps two at a time. Now I can still do that.

I don't like to have my coming retirement spoken of with regret. It is touching to find that feeling, but I think it is something to be looked forward to with hope. We must all set to work to find some young, able, active man for the place. He can be found; we shall find him. We need a man who will take up this extremely laborious and extremely influential position with untiring energy and carry this university to a higher plane than it now occupies. It has been the foremost American university for 270 years.

The occupation which has been mine for a lifetime has been a most pleasant one, and I regret that it is about to terminate. Forty years of service has been given me in the pursuance of a profession that has no equal in the world. This university has grown into great proportions. It is now the task of all of us to find a man who can enlarge it still more and make it still greater. Good-night.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

DR. RICHARD C. MACLAURIN, for the past year professor of mathematical physics in Columbia University and previously professor of mathematics in the University of New Zealand, has accepted the offer of the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE appropriation by the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment of more than \$586,000 for the maintenance of the City College next year, of which amount \$404,000

will be devoted to instructional purposes, gives an increase of \$50,000 over the total appropriations for the present year. Forty thousand dollars of the increase is in the allotment for instructional purposes.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE, San Francisco, has been made the medical department of Stanford University.

THE Keokuk Medical College, of Keokuk, Iowa, has been merged with the College of Medicine of Drake University, at Des Moines.

THERE have lately been added a thousand acres to the reservation of the Forest Summer School of Yale University at Milford, Pa. Students of the Scientific School seeking advanced courses in forestry must take extra scientific courses in the senior year and pass two sessions at the Forest Summer School, to which seven new courses have been added.

THE new building for biology and geology at Amherst College has reached a point where it is nearly ready for its roof. It has a frontage of about 140 feet and is two stories high. The construction is of reinforced concrete.

THE new directory of the University of Wisconsin, now in press, shows 3,237 students in attendance, exclusive of the winter dairy and agriculture courses and the summer session. With these added the total attendance will exceed 4,500. The freshman class this year numbers 945, an increase of 106 over that of last year.

AT a meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Arkansas, on November 5, Dr. C. F. Adams was made acting dean and director of the College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, succeeding W. G. Vincenheller, resigned.

DR. FREDERIC BRUSH, of Boston, has been appointed superintendent of the New York Post-graduate Medical School and Hospital.

DR. W. A. SYME has been promoted from an instructorship in chemistry to be assistant professor of chemistry in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Mr. Hubert Hill, B.S., M.S. (University of North Carolina), has been appointed instructor in chemistry. Mr. J. K. Plummer,

B.S. (North Carolina A. & M. College), has been appointed assistant chemist of the Experiment Station.

REGINALD E. HORE, instructor in petrography at the University of Michigan, has resigned, to take a position of lecturer on geology at the School of Mining, Kingston, Canada.

MR. ELLIS L. EDWARDS (Oklahoma, '05), lately a graduate student at the University of Nebraska, has been appointed tutor in geology at the University of Texas.

DR. T. R. ELLIOTT, late scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected to a fellowship at Clare College. Dr. Elliott was placed in the first class of the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1900 and 1901.

THE following have been elected to fellowships at St. John's College, Cambridge: Mr. W. L. Balls, M.A., first class of the natural sciences tripos (botany); bracketed for the Walsingham medal. Mr. Balls is at present engaged in scientific investigations connected with cotton in Egypt. Mr. J. A. Crowther, B.A., first class of the natural sciences tripos (physics); Hutchinson research student at St. John's College; research student at Emmanuel College; Mackinnon student of the Royal Society. Mr. Crowther is at present residing in Cambridge and is engaged in physical research.

DR. F. W. LAMB has resigned his post as assistant lecturer in physiology at University College, Cardiff, on his appointment as senior demonstrator in physiology at Victoria University, Manchester, and the council have appointed Mr. R. R. M'Kenzie Wallace, of Cambridge University, to succeed him.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The address of Professor F. S. Kipping to the Chemical Section of the British Association, at the recent Dublin Meeting, and reported in abstract in the current issue of SCIENCE (October 30, 1908), contains some opinions which deserve the attention of all thoughtful teachers of industrial chemistry. The critical condition of